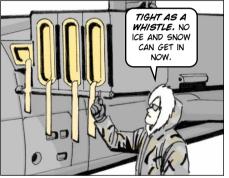


TIP TWO: Make sure your bird's deicing equipment, if installed, is in good working order. If your aircraft has specific covers such as rotor head covers and engine inlet plugs, use 'em. Keep the windshield covered. If the cover freezes to your bird, loosen the edges and use heat from a ground heater to loosen the rest of it.

Closely check uncovered areas during daily maintenance. Make sure freezing rain or blowing snow hasn't seeped into exposed moving parts and frozen up the works. After snow, sleet or an ice storm, take the engine inlet plugs and exhaust covers off and check for ice. If you find any, carefully thaw the engine inlet or exhaust with hot air, like your TM says.

Preheating a frozen bird brings metal and seals back to shape, and warms cold lubricants and hydraulic fluids. Preheating an aircraft reduces the strain on engines and transmissions and improves engine startup.







KEEP A FIRE EXTINGUISHER HANDY WHEN YOU'RE LISING THE GROUND HEATER AND KEEP THE HEATER AWAY FROM FUEL, OIL DRAINS, VENTS, SUPPLY TANKS, AND COVERINGS.

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job, bring the bird inside or rig a shelter around it. Make one that will work for you.

IF YOU DON'T BRING IT INSIDE, KEEP YOUR AIRCRAFT COVERED!

TIP FOUR: Don't take shortcuts performing maintenance in the cold. If Old Man

TIP FOUR: Don't take shortcuts performing maintenance in the cold. If Old Man Winter and his cousin Mr. Freeze get to you, break your maintenance task into small portions or call your buddy to finish up, while you warm up inside from the



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TIP FIVE: Always ground your bird. The colder the weather, the drier the air; the drier the air, the more static electricity is generated. To beef up your knowledge on grounding, check out Page 2-10 in

TIP THREE: For a long maintenance



ALWAYS FOLLOW THE COLD FACTS IN YOUR OPERATOR'S, MAINTENANCE, AND GENERAL AIRCRAFT TMS AND THE COLD WON'T TAKE YOU OUT.



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